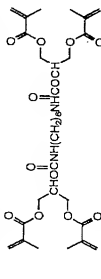
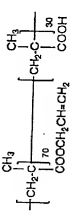
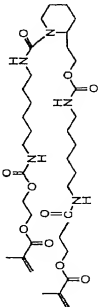
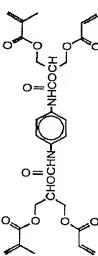
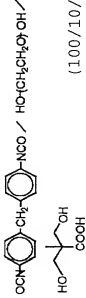
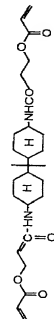
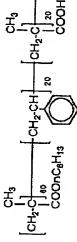


#### EXAMPLES 6 TO 9

Each lithographic printing plate was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except for changing Compound having ethylenically unsaturated bond (A1) and Linear organic polymer (B1) used in Example 1 to the compounds shown in Table 2 below respectively.

TABLE 2

Example 6	Ethylenically Unsaturated Compound	Linear Organic Polymer
		 <p>Mn: 30,000</p>
Example 7		<p>Methyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid (60/40) copolymer</p> <p>Mn: 50,000</p>
Example 8		<p>Reaction product of</p>  <p>(100/10/90) Mn: 20,000</p>
Example 9		 <p>Mn: 80,000</p>

#### COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

A developing solution was prepared in the same manner as in Developing Solution 1 of Example 1 except for eliminating polyoxyethylene phenyl ether. Using the developing solution, the plate-making of lithographic printing plate was conducted in the same manner as in Example 1.

#### COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2

A developing solution was prepared in the same manner as in Developing Solution 1 of Example 1 except for using 10 g of triethanolamine in place of 0.15 of potassium hydroxide. The pH and electric conductivity of the developing solution were 11.6 and 8 mS/cm respectively. Using the developing solution, the plate-making of lithographic printing plate was conducted in the same manner as in Example 1.

#### COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3

A developing solution containing an alkali metal silicate and an amphoteric surface active agent was prepared by diluting LP-D Developer (manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.) 10 times with water. The pH and electric conductivity of the developing solution were 12.8 and 32 mS/cm respectively. Using the developing solution, the plate-making of lithographic printing plate was conducted in the same manner as in Example 1.